Carolina Observer.

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From the Richmond Enquirer.

Mr. Rochester (Secretary
ary of Judge Rochester (Secretary
Panama Mission) furnishes another
of needless waste of public money
the present administration. Mr.
ort to the H. of R., when called
the expenses of the Mission, states:

ester's salary, as Secretary of the Lega-
ced with the date of his commission.—
ation which induced the fixation of its
at that period were these: He resi-
ior of New York, remote from the sea-
was required, shortly after the confirma-
appointment, to repair to the city of New-
he accordingly came, to proceed on his
ce, it was then expected, would depart
of last spring. Subsequent events, not
to him, prevented his departure. He
signed, about the period of his nomina-
Senate, a judicial station which he held
ate of New York, to enable him to accept
intment; and held himself in readiness
the mission from the date of his appoint-
period when he actually sailed from the

turns out, that "Mr. Rochester
been in a very feeble and declining
alth; that on that account most of
in his district, during the sum-
all of 1825, were holden by the
the other circuits, and that he re-
office of Circuit Judge several
fore he was appointed Secretary,
his friends, and the public papers
e distinctly avowed, because he
by reason of ill health, to dis-
judicial duties with satisfaction
lic, without endangering his own
soon after his resignation, and
fore he was appointed Secretary,
to Washington, where he spent
able part of the winter. That on
home in the spring, he passed
the city of New York, that place
he best and most usual route from
on to the village of Rochester.—
ppears, that Mr. Rochester did
his judicial station because he
appointed Secretary to the Pana-
on, but long before that event took
did he go *from* his home to the
New York to embark, but passed
city on his way from Washing-
residence, where he remained un-
s, in no wise connected with his
ties, called him away."

equence of the low price of Cotton,
our agriculturists, we learn, are a-
ing their attention to the cultiva-
e Vine and Silk. We have no
the suitableness of our climate for
the limited experiments which
e made prove it. The culture of
ended with many advantages pe-
, which if known, might induce
to engage in it. It requires no
e poorest man who could procure
es and access to a few mulberry
make silk. All the necessary la-
e performed by children or super-
persons. A crop of silk is the
of 40 days, the first twenty of
casion but little trouble. As a
of Mulberry trees grow spontane-
many parts of the State, it is ev-
ey may be multiplied at pleasure
. It is a tree easily propogated,
to possess the property of enrich-
soil where it is planted. Its ber-
good food for hogs and poultry,
ves leaves large enough to feed
ree or four years from sowing
To the rich, the culture of silk
pleasing amusement, and to the
ssistence.—*Ral. Reg.*

ntributions for the Greek Fund in
ia, and throughout Pennsylva-
so liberal, and so far exceed the ex-
s of the Committee, that it is un-
they will be able to despatch two
to the aid of the Greeks—one, on
March, and the other early in A-
his will enable the citizens in the
remote parts of the State to partake
nor of contributing towards this
ause of humanity.
collections at New York exceed the
expected. It is said they will a-
to from thirty to forty thousand dol-
one ship will not be sufficient to car-
provisions already collected there.
Nat. Int.

ions on the state of Marriage, by a
Man.—The leading features in the
ter of a good woman are mildness,
ency, and equanimity of temper.
n, if he be a provident and worthy
, is immersed in a thousand cares.
ut is agitated, his memory loaded,
body fatigued. He retires from
le of the world, chagrined perhaps,
ppointment, angry at indolent or
ss people, and terrified lest his un-
e connexions with such people
make him appear perfidious himself.
the time for the wife of his bosom,
rest and most intimate friend, to add
exations, to increase the fever of an overburthened mind by a contentious tongue or a discontented brow.

Business, in its most prosperous state is full of anxiety, labor and turmoil. O, how dear to the memory of a man is the wife who clothes her face in smiles, who uses gentle expressions, and who is ever ready to receive and hush his cares to rest. There is not in nature so fascinating an object as a faithful, tender and affectionate wife.

From the Trenton Emporium.

PRAISE AND CENSURE.

The world, some people say, is censorious—and it is to a certain extent, true:—But the world sometimes compliments very highly—and I have a strong inclination to say, that its praises do more mischief than its censures—I will say it.

Censure when it is applied where it is merited, often has a salutary effect. When bestowed where it is not deserved, it produces no injury on a well regulated mind. The strong and prevailing disposition among people to think more highly of themselves than they ought to think, needs some general corrective—and censure, though an unpleasant, is often, in these cases, a very wholesome medicine.

Praise, on the other hand, touches on a more dangerous key. It nurses instead of suppressing the dangerous propensity to pride.

"*He's a genius*," people said of my young friend Alcanzor—and it got to Alcanzor's ear, as such things will in nine cases out of ten. The youth was promising fair for manhood—with industry and prudence to follow up the advantages he enjoyed, he would have become an ornament to society. But the idea of being a genius haunted him night and day. He put on a thousand ridiculous airs, and fell into as many ridiculous practices—became puffed up with vanity and self conceit, and let slip all his golden opportunities in grasping after the foolish phantoms that flitted before his bewildered brain. He turned out a poor creature.—Praise had done the mischief.

"*What a beautiful girl!*" the young gentlemen used to say when they passed Jane Seymour's window, and got a glance at her fine face and pretty figure. It was no wonder that they called her beautiful, for she was so. But persuade a young lady that she is very beautiful—and she must be a girl of extraordinary good sense if she dont let the thing run in her head to the exclusion of more profitable thoughts. Jane once cultivated her mind, was industrious and ingenious with her needle—bid fair to become an excellent housekeeper—she would have been a rare prize if left to the guidance of natural judgment. But she soon began to conclude that she was beautiful—that beauty compensated for every thing else. Those of the beaux who were worth having, thought differently—the others she would not accept, and this misunderstanding lost her a husband. No sensible man ever thought a beautiful wife worth as much as one that could make a good pudding—I wish the girls all knew this, for I feel a great interest in their welfare.

Praise has made more fools and coxcombs, than censure ever made misanthropes.—They are both good things in their *exact* places—but it requires a great deal of judgment to place them there. When misapplied, the first flows generally from better feelings than the last—and it is a pity friends should do one another an injury. These axioms are indisputably correct—and ought to be always borne in mind.

OLIVER OAKWOOD.

Some of the editorial fraternity have lately tried to introduce the practice of sending to the printer a slice of wedding cake with the notices of marriage which they may be requested to publish. A couple in Michigan seem to have a better idea of this thing—the editor of the Detroit Gazette, in publishing a marriage, acknowledges "*a fine hind quarter of beef.*"

"He who is not handsome at twenty, nor strong at thirty, nor rich at forty, nor wise at fifty, will never be handsome, nor strong, nor rich, nor wise."

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, to me executed by Mr. Abel Turner, bearing date Sept. 1, 1826, for certain purposes therein set forth, I will proceed to sell for cash, at the Town House, in the Town of Fayetteville, N. C., on TUESDAY, the 27th instant,

One Brick Tenement and Lot,

situated on the South side of Hay Street, Brick Row, fronting said street 20 feet, and running back 150ft. to a 50 feet Alley, and adjoining Jordan Howell and Constant Johnson.

L. FITZHARRIS, *Trustee.*

March 8. 9-3w.

Visitors to New York

ARE respectfully invited to view the splendid Shew Rooms of the *NEW YORK FANCY HARDWARE FACTORY*, No 70, *Maiden Lane*, where elegant specimens of Gold, Gilt, Plated, Brass, Japanned and Block Tin WARES may be seen—Gilt and Plated Buttons made to any pattern, at short notice. Also, a variety of Articles, suited to the Southern trade. JOHN EARL.

R. W. WINTHROP, *Agent*,
New York, February 19, 1827. 8-13w.

Just received and for Sale by

L. FITZHARRIS:

MOLASSES, brown Sugar, Mulletts, Brandy, Shoes, Shrub, Lime Juice, Lemon Syrup, &c.

March 1. 8-tf.

Blanks for sale.

Want of Money.—Hazlitt, in the last London Monthly Magazine, has an excellent article on a melancholy subject—want of money—which he handles with great spirit.—The following are his conclusions:

"To be in want of money is to pass through life with little credit or pleasure: it is to live out of the world, or to be despised if you come into it; it is not to be sent for to Court, or asked out to dinner, or noticed in the street; it is not to have your opinion consulted, or else rejected with contempt; to have your acquaintance carped at and doubted; your good things disparaged, and at last to lose the will and the spirit to say them; it is to be scrutinized by strangers and neglected by friends; it is to be a thrall to circumstances, an exile in a foreign land; to forego leisure, freedom, ease of body and mind; to be dependent on the good will and caprice of others, or earn a precarious and irksome livelihood by some laborious employment; it is to be compelled to stand behind the counter or to sit at a desk in some public office, or to marry your landlady, or not the person you would wish, or to go out to the East or West Indies, or to get a situation as Judge abroad and return home with a liver complaint, or to be a law stationer, or a scrivener, or a scavenger, or newspaper reporter, or to read law and sit in court without a brief; to be deprived of the use of your fingers by transcribing Greek manuscripts, or to be a seal engraver and pore yourself blind, or to go upon the stage, or try some of the fine arts: With all your pains, anxiety and hopes, most probably to fail, or if you succeed after the exertions of years, and undergoing constant distress of mind and fortune, to be assailed on every side with envy, back biting and falsehood, or to be a favourite with the public for a while and then thrown into the back ground, or in jail by the fickleness of taste and some new favourite: to be full of enthusiasm and extravagance in youth, of chagrin and disappointment in after life: to be jostled by the rabble because you do not ride in your coach, avoided by those who know your worth, and shrink from it as a claim on their respect or their purse; to be a burden to your relations or unable to do any thing for them; to be ashamed to venture into crowds; to have cold comforts at home; to lose by degrees your confidence in any talent you might possess; to grow crabbed, morose, and querulous; dissatisfied with every one, but most so with yourself, and plagued out your life to look for a place to die in, and quit the world without any one's asking about your will. The *wiseacres* will possibly, however, crowd round your coffin, and raise a memorial, at a considerable expense, and after a lapse of time, to commemorate your genius and your misfortunes.

CONGRESS.

UNITED STATES AND GEORGIA.

In Senate of the U. States.—March 1, 1827.

The Committee to whom was referred the several messages of the President of the United States, of the 5th and 8th February, and a report and certain resolutions of the Legislature of Georgia, ask leave to make the following Report:

The Committee have entered on the examination of the subject referred to them, with a deep sense of the magnitude of the questions which it involves; with a strong desire to preserve the respective rights of the United States, and of Georgia, so far as these may be affected by the action of the Legislative Department; and with a still more anxious solicitude to arrive, if practicable, at a result which, without violating the obligations, or committing the rights, of the Confederacy, or those of one of its members, might preserve, undisturbed, the peace and harmony of the Union.

They have believed that a view of this subject, so far as it is necessary to the purposes of this inquiry, may be presented to the Senate by a brief statement of facts, with reference—

First. To the grounds on which the Executive Government of the United States has interfered, and proposes further to interfere, with the proceedings of Georgia; and,

Secondly. To the claims of that State, and the principles on which she relies to support them.

1. Under an act of the Legislature of Georgia, passed in June, 1825, and the supplementary and amendatory acts of the same Legislature, of December, 1825, and 1826, surveys were directed of that portion of the territory of Georgia, the Indian title to which had been extinguished by the Treaty of the Indian Springs, of February, 1825. By the terms of that compact, these lands were not to be surrendered by the Indians, until September, 1826; but the Government of Georgia was desirous of effecting its surveys, before the arrival of the period of surrender, under such arrangements with the Indians themselves, as would render the act acceptable to them. The measures which were adopted to effect this arrangement, the fact that one of the chiefs who had assented to it, was put to death, and the subsequent division of the tribe into hostile parties, both of whom sought the protection of the United States, are within the recollection of the Senate. At this period, the Executive Government of the Union interposed, and having made such inquiry, as it deemed proper, forbid the further prosecution of the surveys by Georgia. The Executive of that State, protesting against the measure, nevertheless submitted to the inhibition; and this state of things continued until the last session of Congress, when a new treaty was negotiated at that place, with certain Chiefs and Warriors acting under the authority of a council of the tribe. This compact stipulated the surrender of certain lands, within limits which it defined, and the abrogation of the treaty of the Indian Springs. It was resisted by Georgia as a violation of her rights, and her Representatives in Congress recorded their protest against the measure. It nevertheless received the Constitutional sanctions, and, so far as depended on the United States, has been carried into effect, by the payment of the stipulated price. In the result, it was found not to include all the lands occupied by the Creeks within the limits of Georgia, and the attempt to survey those which were excluded, was resisted, and the surveyors of the State of Georgia have been stopped by an order of certain Chiefs of the tribe, who have appealed to this Government for protection.

The President of the United States, conceiving the survey by Georgia to be in violation of the laws of the Union, and applauding the forbearance of the Indians, as calculated to avert scenes of violence and blood, which, he apprehends, would otherwise result from these proceedings, has assured them of his protection, and has directed the arrest and prosecution of the officers of Georgia engaged in the survey. These prosecutions, and the measures which may be adopted to carry them into effect, are stated to be founded on the 5th, 16th, and 17th sections of an act of Congress, passed on the 30th March, 1802, to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers. Expressing his conviction that it was within the competency of the Executive to have resorted at once to military force or to civil process, for the arrest of the officers of Georgia, the President proceeds to state the reasons which have influenced him to have recourse, in the first instance, only to the latter; but he adds the declaration, that the act of the Legislature of Georgia, under the construction given to it by the Governor of that State, and the surveys made, or attempted to be made under it, beyond the boundary line secured by the treaty of Washington, are in direct violation of the supreme law of this land; and, if persevered in, and the laws of the Union remain unaltered, it is declared that "*a superadded obligation, even higher than that of human authority, will compel the Executive of the United States to enforce the laws, and fulfil the duties of the Nation, by all the force for that purpose committed to his charge.*" It is added, "that the arm of military force will be resorted to, only in the event of the failure of all other expedients provided by the laws, of which, (it is said,) a pledge has been given by the forbearance to employ it at this time." Finally, the President submits it "to the wisdom of Congress to determine whether any further act of legislation may be necessary or expedient to meet the emergency which these transactions may produce."

Such are the circumstances under which this subject is presented by the President to the consideration of the Senate.

On the other hand, Georgia claims the right to exercise jurisdiction within the whole extent of her chartered limits, except only over that part of her original territory, which, by the compact of 1802, she ceded to the United States.

She claims the right to survey such lands within her limits, as may be within the temporary occupancy of an Indian tribe, or to inhibit their survey; and the right, also, to extinguish the Indian title at her own cost, if she shall think fit to do so. She questions the constitutional validity of the act of 1802, if construed to extend to the exercise of this power by a State, in relation to those lands of which she has the ultimate fee; but if its validity be established, her rights, even under the provisions of that act, she affirms will still remain.

Such are the claims which she urges, independently of treaty stipulations between the United States and the Creek Indians.

Under the treaty of the Indian Springs, and by virtue of the contract of 1802, she contends that she has acquired an absolute relinquishment of the Creek title of occupancy, to all the lands within her limits; that she has vested rights under that treaty of which she cannot be divested by any act of the Government of the United States, or of any part, or the whole of the Creek tribe.

She founds her claim to exercise jurisdiction within the whole of her chartered limits, on the Declaration of Independence, the parties to which became, *ipso facto*, severally, sovereign and Independent States, owing no allegiance to each other, nor to any common head.

On the result of the struggle which that Declaration produced, and which eventuated in the recognition of the States, as *severally* sovereign and independent, and on the fact that this right, inseparably incident to sovereignty, has never been yielded to the United States.

The exceptions to the principle, that her jurisdiction is co-extensive with her limits, she contends, exist only in those cases, where, in conformity to the Constitution, the United States have, by her consent, acquired exclusive jurisdiction over particular places; that, in other cases provided for by the Constitution, the jurisdiction of the United States, within the limits of a particular State, is concurrent with, but not exclusive of, the jurisdiction of the particular State, unless the Constitution, in terms, or from the necessity of the thing, inhibits the action of the State over the subject.

As an evidence of her right thus to exercise a jurisdiction co-extensive with her limits, she appeals to the whole history of her legislation in proof of its continued, uninterrupted, and hitherto unquestioned exercise; to her laws and resolutions of 1783, 1785, 1787, 1814, 1818, and 1819, on the subject of surveys of land in the occupancy of Indian tribes, and to other acts of 1785 and 1788, relatively to the county of Bourbon, established by her authority on the banks of the Mississippi, and to the subsequent recognition by the United States, in the contract of 1802, of the rights acquired under the former act.

She appeals to the history of the legislation of her sister States, having Indians residing within their limits, on lands, the ultimate fee of which is in the particular State, all of whom, she alleges, have exercised the same jurisdiction which is now claimed, and has always been exercised, by Georgia, and to the principle of the decisions of the Supreme Court, especially in reference to the grants of North Carolina; and she refers particularly to the legislation of that State, of South Carolina, of Virginia, and New York.

In further proof of her right to survey lands in the occupancy of an Indian tribe, but within her chartered limits, she appeals to the decision of the same Court in the case of *Fletcher* and *Peck*, in which it was decided that the Indian title to lands within the limits of Georgia was not inconsistent with the title in fee of the State to the lands so occupied by the Indians; that the State of Georgia had power to grant those lands during such occupancy, and that her grantee might maintain an ejectment for them, notwithstanding that title; and she inquires if the right of *survey* be not inseparably incident to the exercise of those rights, the existence of which is thus determined by the Supreme Court?

The claim of Georgia, under the treaty of the Indian Springs, may be briefly stated thus:

The compact of 1802, she contends, bound the U. States, in consideration of the cession made by Georgia, to extinguish the Indian title to the remaining lands within her limits, and in their occupancy. It created an obligation, but did not confer a right, on the United States. It was simply, she urges, a stipulation that the expense of the extinguishment should be paid by the United States, and left them, consequently, to settle the amount. When, through their agents, the contract of the Indian Springs was negotiated, and the Government had ratified the bargain, the right of Georgia became, as she contends, irrevocably vested. The authority of the United States was then at an end. This Government was functus officio as to the subject; the power was executed. If the agents of this Government had committed a fraud, the U. States was bound to indemnify those whom they had injured. If the Indians were dissatisfied, it was the duty of this Government to appease them by the use of its own means. It could not interfere with the rights of Georgia. The United States, it is said, had conferred no right on Georgia. They had merely removed an incumbrance from a pre-existing right; as by the compact of 1802, they were bound to do. They could not replace that incumbrance by a new compact with the Indians. The Government of the United States, it is asserted, did not pretend to do so; on the contrary, those who maintained the validity of the treaty at Washington, professed to believe the opinion was distinctly avowed, on the floor of the Senate, that so far as Georgia was concerned, that treaty was co-extensive with the one negotiated at the Indian Springs. That, if, on this expectation the United States were deceived, they must look to the Indians for the correction of the error; that they have, in this event, paid money for a consideration which they have not received; but that the rights of Georgia remain untouched. Once vested—and no one, she affirms, will deny that they were so, while the treaty of the Indian Springs was in force—they cannot be divested without her consent.

She denies the application of the Indian intercourse act to the subject, affirming that it is directed against the unauthorized intrusion of private individuals, and not to acts done under the authority of a State. She asserts, that this is obvious, from its terms, and from the fact that the passport of the Governor of a State, equally with that of the President, dispenses with some of its penalties. That it is directed against intrusive settlements, or acts done with a view to a settlement, and to surveys made under the authority of law. Against such surveys and settlements, she affirms that the Indians are protected by the Constitution and laws of Georgia.

Such, the Committee are induced to believe, is the claim which Georgia will present to the proper tribunal.

The Committee, having considered it their duty to apply through their Chairman, to the proper department of the Government, to ascertain whether any particular act of legislation was contemplated, or desired, by the Executive Government, have been referred, generally, to the Message of the President; and, in answer to a specific inquiry, whether any appropriation of money, by Congress, was necessary to obtain the relinquishment, by the Indians, of any claim to the lands in controversy, have been informed that the expense of treating for that object might be defrayed out of the contingent fund, and the purchase money, if a treaty should be made, provided for by an appropriation at the next session of Congress; and they have been furnished, by the head of that department, with a copy of his instructions to the Agent of the United States, residing in the Creek Nation, directing him to use his exertions to obtain such relinquishment; which is herewith submitted.

The Committee are in possession of no evidence to shew that the State of Georgia has, at any time, manifested a determination to resist the civil authority of the United States. On the contrary, it appears that she has, heretofore, submitted to the order of the President to desist from the survey, and the resolutions of her Legislature, at its recent session, also referred to this Committee, contain a direct and earnest appeal to Congress to settle this unhappy controversy.

On the various and important questions which that controversy presents, the Committee have not deemed it necessary, or proper, to express an opinion.—The President has referred them to the decision of the Judicial Department, and there is nothing before the Committee to authorize the belief that Georgia will not peaceably acquiesce in that reference. They do not, therefore, think it necessary to recommend any act of legislation, by Congress, in anticipation of a conflict between the authorities of the Union, and of Georgia; and unless as an act of indispensable and melancholy necessity, they would deem such legislation improper.

The belief that we have arrived at a crisis, when one of the members of this Confederacy, placing herself in an attitude of hostility to the residue, has rendered it necessary to resort to the military power of the General Government, to coerce her to submission, would be appalling to every friend to the union and happiness of these States; and, though infinitely less in degree, it would be matter of unaffected regret, to have forced upon us the conviction, that an unwarranted anticipation of such a crisis had led to the unnecessary suggestion of even a conditional determination to have recourse to so afflictive a measure.

It is believed to be among those axioms, which, in a government like ours, no man may be permitted to dispute, that the only security for the permanent union of these States, is to be found in the principle of common attachment, resting on the basis of common interest. The sanctions of the Constitution would be impotent to retain, in concerted and harmonious action, twenty-four sovereignties, hostile in their feelings towards each other, and acting under the impulse of a real, or imagined diversity of interest. The resort to force would be alike vain and nugatory. Its frequent use would subject it, with demonstrative certainty, to ultimate failure, while its temporary success would be valueless for all the purposes of social happiness. In such contests, however unequal, and however transient, the seeds of disunion would be thickly sown, and those who may be destined to witness them, will, speedily thereafter, be called to lament the destruction of the fairest prospect of civil liberty, which Heaven, in its mercy, has vouchsafed to man.

The Committee have before said, that they see no reason to fear that Georgia will not acquiesce in the decision of this question by the Judicial Department. It has been seen that she has heretofore yielded to the mere order of the President, and the resolutions referred to the Committee evince that she still looks with unabated confidence to the Congress of the U. States. They can, therefore, discover no ground for the assumption that she meditates resistance to the civil authority of the Union. The indications which have been given of an intention to employ a portion of her militia, if necessary, for the protection of her surveyors against Indian violence, were limited to that object. That they were intended to oppose the constitutional authority of the Government, is unsupported by any facts which have been disclosed to the Committee, and appears to them unworthy of belief: Their confidence in this conviction has been to them a source of unmingled satisfaction. For, although they would readily apply, if necessary, the whole energies of the Government to the support of its legitimate authority, they would, at the same time, regard the most remote preparation for a resort to military force, for the purpose of compelling a sister State to submission, as among the greatest of public calamities.

The Committee will not enlarge upon the frightful consequences of civil wars. They

are known to be calamitous to *single* Governments, and fatal to *Confederacies*. Reason tells us this, and history, with her warning voice, confirms it. A contagious fury rages in such contests. No matter how small the beginning, or how insignificant the cause, the dissention spreads, until the whole Confederacy is involved. The "*Third Sacred War*," which ended in the ruin of all Greece, began in a trifle, in the attempt of the Amphictyons to punish the smallest member of the Confederacy for violating some ground which had been consecrated to the god Apollo. The Committee will not multiply examples of the same fatal character, of which history is full. They will say, that the "*ultima ratio regum*," which cannot be resorted to between two Foreign Powers, until all the arguments of reason have been tried and exhausted, ought not to be hastily used in a community of States bound together by a confederated Government. The *last* argument of Kings, should not be the *first* among associated Republics. The tribunal of public opinion should be resorted to. In a free Government it is almost as omnipotent over communities as over individuals. None can despise it. Coupled with a Judicial decision, the empire of public opinion will be as binding as the decision of arms. In this case, the laws have been already appealed to, and the Committee most earnestly recommend a reliance upon their efficacy, and upon that instinctive sagacity of public opinion, which rarely fails to discover, and to sustain, the just side of every great question.

It has hitherto been the happiness and boast of the American People, that, since the adoption of the present Constitution, their annals exhibit but a single instance in which, to maintain the authority of their Government, the blood of the citizen has been shed by the arms of the soldiery. It should be the prayer of every American, that this may be the last. The apprehensions then felt for the continuance of our Confederacy are fresh in the recollection of the Committee. Nor can they forget the exultation which was manifested by the enemies of Republican Governments, and their confident predictions of the speedy downfall of ours. The virtue and intelligence of the people, co-operating with the inherent excellence of our political institutions, averted the danger, and preserved the Union. Three entire Administrations have since intervened, without resorting either to the actual or threatened exercise of force, to sustain the authority of law. During a portion of this period, our country was involved in a sanguinary war with one of the most powerful nations of Europe. In its progress, when unlooked-for calamity filled the timorous with apprehension, and roused the patriot to redoubled exertion, a spirit of insubordination was manifested in an important portion of the Union. A crisis occurred more interesting than any other in the history of our Confederacy, and there appeared reason to apprehend that the horrors of a civil, might be superadded to the calamities of a foreign war. If evidence were wanting to show the profound and intimate knowledge of the nature and tendency of our political system, possessed by the statesman who then presided over the Republic, it was, at that time, strikingly exhibited; and if any thing could add to the debt of gratitude which the country owes to this illustrious patriot, it is his conduct on that occasion. Had threats of military coercion been used, the probability of its application would have been increased, and, under the excitement which prevailed, the commencement of hostilities between the Federal and State authorities might have terminated our existence as a free and united People. No menace was employed. No threat of military coercion fulminated. The movements of those to whom disaffection was attributed, were observed with care, and silent preparations were made to enable the Government to act with effect, should the application of force become unavoidable. The threatened collision between the Federal and State authorities was fortunately avoided. The conduct of the parties was submitted to the judgment of the American People. The sentence which they pronounced was just, and it will remain irrevocable. Public opinion performed its office, and our Republican institutions arose from the shock with renewed lustre and increased stability. The honest apprehensions of those who had before doubted their capacity to sustain the pressure of danger and the conflict of war, were dispelled, and all the hopes which were founded on the anticipated dissolution of our Confederacy were destroyed.

Such were the legitimate fruits of the wisdom, moderation, and firmness, which were then displayed; and, while they retrace the history of that period, the Committee are encouraged to hope that similar wisdom and moderation will lead to similar results. They would be unwilling to give their sanction to different measures, on any occasion of apprehended collision between the Federal Government and one of its members, but more especially in a case so essentially different, in principle and character, from that with which it has been compared, as the present is admitted to be. It is far from their desire to interfere with those duties which have been confided to the Executive, and which, they doubt not, will be discharged with ability and zeal; but it becomes their duty to express the opinion, that there appears to be no ground to apprehend the necessity of appealing to military force, for the purpose of enforcing the laws within the State of Georgia, and that they cannot concur in the propriety of menacing its application, or of adopting any measure in anticipation of an issue which they do not apprehend, and which every good citizen should endeavour to avert.

The Committee have not deemed it necessary to advert to various other subjects, embraced in the report and resolutions referred to them. Some of them involve questions which cannot, properly, originate in this branch of the national legislature; and they do not perceive the necessity or propriety of entering into an examination of the remainder, while the principal question which belongs to this controversy is in a course of judicial inquiry.

The Committee rely, with confidence, on the justice and the patriotism of the authorities of the United States, and of Georgia, in expressing their convictions, that no such unhappy consequences as are apprehended, can result from the present controversy. They rely on the instructions and efforts of the War Department, and on the declarations made to the Senate, during the discussion of the treaty at Washington, by one of its members, who had been actively engaged in negotiating that treaty, (of the repeatedly expressed willingness of the Creek Chiefs to relinquish any little remnant of land within the limits of Georgia, which, on running the lines of that treaty, might be found to be excluded,) for the assurance, that this whole controversy may be speedily adjusted, by obtaining the desired relinquishment.

They, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be, respectfully, requested to continue his exertions to obtain from the Creek Indians a relinquishment of any claim to lands within the limits of Georgia.

Washington City, March 3.

The two Houses of Congress adjourned this day, between 4 and 5 P. M. after one of the most severe Sessions that we remember.

The following extracts embrace the most important parts of the Proceedings in the two Houses. The leading fact disclosed by them, it will be perceived, is, that the bill concerning the Commercial Intercourse with the British colonies, has wholly failed, and that the whole subject is left precisely where it was at the commencement of the Session.

IN SENATE.

The House returned the Colonial Trade Bill, having adhered to their amendment.

A motion to concur in the amendment of the House was made and supported by Mr. Johnston of Lou., opposed by Messrs. Tazewell, Berrien, and Smith of Md., and rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Barton, Bateman, Bell, Bouligny, Chambers, Chase, Clayton, Edwards, Harrison, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnston of Lou., Knight, Marks, Mills, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Thomas.—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Berrien, Branch, Chandler, Cobb, Dickerson, Eaton, Findlay, Hayne, Kane, King, McKinley, Macon, Randolph, Reed, Ridgely, Rowan, Sanford, Smith of Md., Smith of S. C., Tazewell, Van Buren, White, Williams, Woodbury.—25.

The Senate then adhered to their disagreement to the amendment of the other House, 25 votes to 20, (same vote.) So the bill was rejected.

The Senate, we understand, this day, confirmed, among others, the following nominations:

To be Commissioners for the payment of claims for Slaves, under the late Convention with Great Britain—

LANGDON CHEVES, of Pennsylvania;

JAMES PLEASANTS, of Virginia;

HENRY SEAWELL, of North Carolina.

AARON OGDEN, of New Jersey, to be Clerk of this Commission.

WILLIAM B. ROCHESTER, of New York, to be Charge des Affaires to the Republic of Guatemala.

BEAUFORT T. WATTS, of South Carolina, to be Charge des Affaires to the Republic of Colombia, during the absence of a Minister.

HENRY WHEATON, of New York, to be Charge des Affaires to the Kingdom of Denmark.

PHILIP S. MARKLEY, to be Naval Officer for the Port of Philadelphia.

NATHANIEL COXE, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at New Orleans.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. McDuffie moved that the Clerk be directed to subscribe for 300 copies of the 1st and 2d vols. of Gales & Seaton's Register of Debates in Congress. He supported his motion by a few remarks shewing the necessity and value of such a work. Mr. Webster, after expressing similar views, moved to increase the number of copies from 300 to 500. Mr. McDuffie accepted the amendment.

Messrs. Wright, Bartlett, Everett, and Mercer supported the resolution, and Mr. Forsyth opposed it. It was adopted.

Mr. Everett, from the Select Committee on the controversy between Georgia and the U. States, made a long and detailed report thereon, recommending the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is expedient to procure a cession of the Indian lands in the limits of Georgia.

Resolved, That, until a cession is procured, the laws of the land, as set forth in the treaty of Washington, ought to be maintained by all necessary constitutional and legal means.

Mr. Drayton moved to amend the report, by striking out all after the word "Report," and inserting the following:

1. *Resolved*, That the State of Georgia possesses the right to the soil, and the jurisdiction over the lands within her limits, which are in the occupancy of the Creek Indians.

2. *Resolved*, That the State of Georgia has the right to extinguish the title to the lands of the Indians within her territory, and to legislate for them in all cases, subject to the right of Congress to "regulate commerce with the Indian tribes."

3. *Resolved*, That surveying lands in the occupancy of the Indians, within the limits of the State of Georgia, and by the authority of her Legislature, is not an interference with the right of Congress to "regulate commerce with the Indian tribes."

4. *Resolved*, That the treaty of the Indian Springs having been executed and ratified by the Creek Indians, and having been executed and ratified on the part of the United States, in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, and never having been constitutionally repealed, all the rights which under it were conveyed to the State of Georgia, are unimpaired at this time.

5. *Resolved*, That the President of the U. States be requested to extinguish the claim which is set up by the Creek Indians to the lands in their occupancy, in the State of Georgia, which were not comprehended in the treaty of Washington.

After considerable debate, the report and Mr. Drayton's amendment were laid on the table, and 6000 copies ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Swan, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this House be presented to the Hon. John W. Taylor, for the able, impartial, and dignified manner in which he has presided over its deliberations, and performed the arduous and important duties of the Chair.

After a few appropriate remarks from the Speaker, he adjourned the House *sine die*.

List of the Public Acts of Congress.

An Act to provide for the reports of the Decisions of the Supreme Court.

To provide for taking evidence in the Courts of the United States, in certain cases.

To extend the time of issuing and locating Military Land Warrants to officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary Army.

To provide for the adjustment of claims of persons entitled to indemnification under the first article of the treaty of Ghent, and for the distribution among such claimants of the sum paid and to be paid by the Government of Great Britain, under a convention between the United States and his Britannic Majesty, concluded at London on the 13th of November, 1826.

Making appropriations for the payment of the Revolutionary and other Pensioners of the U. States.

To authorize the importation of brandy, in casks of a capacity not less than fifteen gallons, and the exportation of the same for the benefit of a drawback of the duties.

For the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road.

To exempt Swedish and Norwegian vessels, and the merchandise imported therein, from the payment of discriminating duties of tonnage and imposts, for a limited time, and for other purposes.

Making appropriations for the support of Government, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

Making appropriations for the military service of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

Making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

Making appropriations for the erection and completion of certain barracks, store houses, and hospitals, and for other purposes.

To authorize the building of light-houses and beacons, and for other purposes.

Amendatory of the act regulating the Post Office Department.

Making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States, for the year eighteen hundred and twenty-seven.

To establish sundry Post Roads.

Making appropriations for the Indian Department, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven.

Making appropriations for the Public Buildings, and other objects.

To increase the salary of the Postmaster General.

Concerning invalid pensioners.

For the gradual improvement of the Navy of the United States.

Making appropriations for certain Indian treaties.

Gen. Saunders.—Since our last we have learned that we were not correctly informed as to a challenge having been given by Mr. Buckner to Gen. Saunders, and by him refused.—We take pleasure in stating that no such circumstance occurred. The following letters place the Gen. in a different light.

EDITOR OBSERVER.

From the Nat. Intelligencer of March 8.

MESSRS. GALES & SEATON: The enclosed correspondence having been the subject of considerable misrepresentation, I am induced to send it to you, with a request that you will give it a place in the Intelligencer.

Yours respectfully,

7th March, 1827. J. C. WRIGHT.

Monday Evening, Feb 26, 1827.

SIR: From expressions used in the course of your remarks to-day, I wish to know if I am to consider you as personally responsible for such as I deem of an offensive character. My friend Mr. Archer will hand you this. I am, &c. R. M. SAUNDERS.

Mr. Wright, of Ohio.

Washington City, 27th Feb. 1827.

SIR: Your note of last evening, which was handed to me by Mr. Archer, is of a character that requires no answer. Yours, &c. J. C. WRIGHT.

Mr. Saunders of N. Carolina.

Tuesday Morning, Feb. 27. 1827.

SIR: The expressions which you took occasion to apply to me in the debate of yesterday morning, in the House of Representatives, were of such a character as to induce me to request that you will favor me with an interview for the adjustment of our difference, in the mode usual amongst gentlemen. My friend, Mr. Archer, is fully authorized to make the necessary arrangements. Yours, &c.

R. M. SAUNDERS.

Hon. Mr. Wright, of Ohio.

Tuesday Evening, 27th Feb. 1827.

SIR: I have received your letter of this morning. The very rude note you thought proper to send to me yesterday, altogether forbids my giving you the interview you request in the letter of this morning.

Yours, &c. J. C. WRIGHT.

Gen. R. M. Saunders.

From the National Intelligencer of March 7.

Signs of the Times.—It is known, we believe, to our readers, that we have never accorded in the doctrine, that party spirit, in a free Government, is dangerous to the public interest. It has always been our opinion, on the contrary, that the existence of party spirit, to a certain extent, is greatly to be preferred to the calm of despotism, whether that despotism be one of opinion or of physical strength. An opposition to the measures of a Government, when founded upon principle, is entitled to respect and consideration, even from the Administration to which it is opposed. When founded upon different principles, or rather upon no principle at all, but that of a combination to obtain possession of the offices and patronage of a Government, it is still useful; because it induces caution, and a regard for public opinion, on the part of those who administer the Government, which cannot fail to serve and protect the public interest. We must have good reasons, however, before *we* engage in an opposition to an existing Administration, of the nature first above stated, and we never will, under any circumstances, engage in one of the nature last described.

With respect to the present Administration of the Government, it will be remembered by all who read this Journal, that, at the time of its induction to office; on its subsequent organization; and at a later date, we have expressed our conviction that the election of the President had been honestly made, and that the President had acted wisely, and with exclusive regard to the public interest, and to the circumstances of his election, in the appointment of the Officers, who preside over the different Departments of the Government, and represent our country abroad. More recently, we have had occasion to say, that, judging the Administration by its measures, we believed, for any thing that we could see, that the election of President by the House of Representatives resulted beneficially to the country, there being more to approve than disapprove in the measures of this Government. We have yet seen nothing to change this opinion. "Unwarped by party rage," or even by personal attachments; wholly unconnected with the Executive Administration of the General Government; free from any engagement, understanding, or alliance, with any party, or party men, this is the unbiassed dictate of our deliberate judgment.

Recent circumstances, however, have disclosed the existence of an organized Opposition to the present Administration, the object of which is to put it down, right or wrong. The first open application of this principle having been made, contemporaneously with its avowal, to us personally, occasioned us no little surprise. It is with pain, indeed, we find ourselves obliged to direct the attention of our readers to some features of the scheme, by which the Machiavelian principles of a very few individuals are sought to be made the rule of action for a great People—of the scheme, in the prosecution of which, public utility, faithful services, and acknowledged integrity, are to be sacrificed to the Moloch of party—of the scheme, by the successful operation of which this Administration is, in the language of a highly respectable member of the party, to be "put down, though it be as pure as the Angels which stand at the right hand of the throne of God!"

With these preliminary remarks, we invite the attention of our readers to the vote, in the Senate of the United States, on Thursday last, for a Printer to that body. The occasion was in itself an unimportant one, wholly unworthy of special notice, and to which we certainly should never have invited the attention of our readers, but for the organization which it for the first time disclosed, and for the principles openly avowed on that occasion by the Honorable Martin Van Buren, an eminent Senator from the State of New York, who has earned the distinction of being brought into this bold relief, by presenting himself, on that day, as the spokesman of the party of which we shall take the freedom to consider him the head and representative, if he be not both its parent and its guardian. Of that Senator, we should be the last to speak with personal disrespect. With talents enough to be a great man, he has the manners of a gentleman, and an enviable private character. It is only of his political principles, his notions of party discipline, and the manner in which he has brought them both to bear upon the present state of public affairs, that we mean to speak.

On the occasion to which we have already referred, Mr. Van Buren made the following remarks, which were carefully noted down by our Reporter, and will not be denied or retracted:

"He had long been of opinion (he said) that the public interest might be promoted, *the condition of the Press, as well here as throughout the country, improved*, and respect for the Senate, and accuracy in the publication of the Proceedings of the Senate, better secured, by a judicious revision of the laws relative to the public printing at large." "At a more convenient season, he hoped the subject would be revised, and he promised himself the best results from such provision as the nature of the subject was susceptible of."

Now, to "the revision of the laws," &c. we have not the slightest possible objection; nor do we care how the Senate shall think proper to have its printing done for the future, so it be decently done. It is to the *avowed object* of this proposed revision, that we take exception. We throw out of view the "accuracy in the publication of the Proceedings," as a motive for the proposed revision, because every one, who knows any thing about it, knows that this suggestion is thrown in to make up light weight: we pass by also the "respect for the Senate," in which every man of sense knows, and every man of candor will acknowledge, we have never been in any manner deficient; and, leaving such arguments to those who can swallow them, we enter our protest against the doctrine embraced in the other part of his remarks, that the *condition of the Press* is to be regulated, not only here, but "throughout the United States," by any vote of the Senate, or by any legislation of both Houses of Congress combined. We protest against this revival of the odious principle of the old Sedition Law, viz: the right of a party to protect itself by or from the Press through the agency of legislation by Congress.

The honorable Senator ought to be well aware of the utter futility of all attempts to *organize* the public press. Its conductors are made of sterner stuff than to be brought down upon their knees with one accord, to worship any idol of party which he may choose to set up. There are a thousand of these individuals, many of whom would not only part with the paltry profit flowing from party patronage, but even with liberty, or life itself, sooner than with the right of private judgment, of which *his* notion of party discipline requires the absolute surrender. Nor can the press be chastised, any more than it can be bought or sold. The idea of thus operating upon the press cannot live in the pure atmosphere of public opinion, however it may be cherished by passion or prejudice. Much may be effected, we know, in regard to the press, by party organization within the limits of a single State: we have seen examples of that, as we have recently of the effect of similar organization in the particular department of the Government to which the honorable Senator belongs. But, in the nation, such consentaneousness of sentiment and language can have no duration, either among the conductors of the press, or the body of the People, independently of reason and conviction. Public opinion turns upon and *resists* every attempt to dragoon it. It *resents* every attempt, by an organized party, to bend the press by bribery to selfish purposes. Of the first of these operations, we have seen an example in the case of the old sedition law: of the other, we shall see it again whenever Mr. Van B[uren] ceeds in his notable project of impo[sing] condition of the press "throughout [the] try," by means of the Public Prin[ter] ther it be bestowed as a boon for o[ne] ness, or taken away as a punishm[ent] dependence and integrity of cond[uct].

[The rest of the remarks of the Intelli[gencer] to the printing, and to Mr. Van Buren's projects." We have not room for them.

FOREIGN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

New York, [master], has arrived from Liver[pool] dates from London to the 31st Ja[n.] from Liverpool of 1st February.

From the latest papers we ge[t] rally, that Spain has evinced a d[e]cede from her warlike attitude t[o] rival of the British troops in Po[r]tugal. Morgan has been the signal for the success o[f] stitutional over the insurgent fo[rces] that, upon the whole, the aspect is more pacific. A circular of t[he] minister of war, Zambrano, dire[cts] fugees entering the Spanish terri[tory] disarmed—disclaims any wish [to] Portugal or her ally England, but the determination to protect th[e] territory.

This order leaves things as th[ey] If, however, it be strictly execu[ted] remove the main cause of offence gal.

Whitehall, Jan. 22.—The King pleased to direct letters patent to under the Great Seal, constitutin[g] pointing Field Marshal Arthur Wellington Commander in Chief Majesty's Land Forces, in the Un[ited] dom of Great Britain and Ireland.

London, Jan. 31.—The Journal contains a communication from V[ienna] announcing that the frigate built ca arrived at Napoli di Romania December, and immediately becam[e] ship of Miaulis. It also details success said to have been obtained of the survivors of Missolonghi, raiskaki, at Aracona, over a Turk whose loss in killed was estimate[d].

Portugal.—Positive information ceived in London on Friday morn[ing] defeat of the Portuguese rebels, inst. by the Constitutional troops ruches de Beira, with much loss. the fugitives had arrived on the frontier. The same intelligence h[as] the French capital by telegraphic

On Sunday night, French pape[rs] 27th inst. and the Etoile of Sa[turday] received in town. They conta[in] gence from Lisbon, which confir[ms] treat of the rebels on almost ev[ery] after having experienced severa[l] from the Constitutional troops. tors had precipitately quitted the of the Mondego, and instead of on the capital, as the Quotidien[ne] nounced, and we hoped that it have been imprudent enough to [fol]quis of Chaves, Magessi, and Chiefs, were returning towards A[lm]Valverde, pursued by the Count Flor.

A sergeant and five British sol[diers] been assassinated in a solitary st[reet] bon, supposed to be by agents of tolic Junta.

Liverpool, Saturday.

COTTON.—In the early part of the we[ek] a steady demand from the trade at last w[eek] but the transactions were to no great ex[tent] the close the sales were more consider[able] having submitted to a decline of 1-8 per duced the trade to buy more freely; the been chiefly for Uplands, of which descr[ip]7100 bags were sold, and the total sales amount to 10,700 bags, almost exclu trade. The current prices of the day ran at from 6½ to 7½ for Uplands—7 to 9 for

We have again to notice a further imp[rove]the price of Turpentine; owing to a spe[cies] mand, 11,000 barrels have changed han[ds] 13s. 3d. per cwt., being an advance of per cwt., on last week's prices.

The Happy Union.—The gods with the perpetual cries of wed[ded] tals, loudly complaining that they fortunately matched, sent, at length senger to earth, with authority all those who were desirous of married. On the messenger's heaven, it appeared, from his re only a single couple in the wh were perfectly satisfied with ea This amiable and peaceable pair quarrelled; if the woman was out and suffered her tongue to use pressions, the husband entirely di what she said; and, if he com improper or indelicate actions wife never once noticed them. of this singular instance of conn mony puzzled all the celestials, w with astonishment that the wife and the husband *deaf*.

Swift.—A would-be poet show some wretched verses, which wer ded by a motto from Virgil, and opinion of them. 'Virgil,' said Swi ing his pen through the motto, to be in bad company."

A real Kentuckian.—A Kentuckian lieve of that class called a *hog nam[ed]* up to a public house in the west number of gentlemen were seated i azza. After a low bow to the com enquired if any person could info what was good for a burn. A yo sician, (there being several presen ped forward and with much comp gave him a learned lecture on bu mode of treatment, &c. &c. for t was thanked politely by the Ken who informed him that his pres would not answer his present co as his saddle blanket had been ver burned the night previous.

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OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 15, 1827.

At Cumberland County Court, last week, Col. John Black was re-elected Sheriff, Col. Daniel McLean County Trustee, and Jonathan Elliott, John A. Cameron, and John Hodge, Esqrs., Committee of Finance.

From the Carolina Observer, Aug. 25, 1825.

We are informed, that at Richmond Court House, on Thursday last, both these gentlemen [Messrs. McNeill and Culpeper] declared that they would never offer [for Congress] again.

The above will probably be a sufficient answer to the oft-repeated question, whether Mr. Culpeper be a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress.

Gen. R. M. Saunders has declined a re-election to Congress from the Milton district.

The Edenton Gazette states that William Biddle Shepard, Esq. of Camden county, is a candidate to represent that district in the next Congress. We may therefore hope for the defeat of the Honorable Lemuel Sawyer, who has heretofore represented the district.

Look out!—An attempt was made this morning about 2 o'clock to break into the store of John M. Dobbin Esq. which had nearly succeeded, when the robber was alarmed by the approach of a gentleman, and fled.

The several alarms of fire which have occurred in this town within a few weeks past, would seem to admonish the citizens to redouble their vigilance in guarding against that destructive element. Peculiarly exposed to danger as we are, every owner of property should not only be careful to prevent fires, but should lose no time in effecting an insurance of it, that, when the besom of destruction shall visit our town, it may not sweep off his all.

Fire.—By an extra from the office of the Norfolk Beacon, we learn that a dreadful fire happened in that town on Friday morning last, by which it is supposed property to the value of $80,000 was destroyed, including the large and beautiful Episcopal Church. The fire originated, (whether by design or accident was not known) in a work shop on Main st. two doors above its intersection with Church street. A high wind wafted large flakes of fire to other parts of the town, by which houses situated half a mile from the scene of the general conflagration were set on fire and destroyed.

"*Signs of the Times.*"—Under this head the reader will find some interesting matter from that very respectable print, the National Intelligencer. The extensive circulation of that paper, the ability with which it is conducted, and its location at the political fountain head, attach to its opinions on all leading questions, an importance superior to that of any other print in the country. An avowal of its preference between the two candidates for the next Presidency has consequently been looked for with considerable anxiety. In the paper before us, we have it, in the plain and candid language which becomes the Editors and the occasion; and though we sincerely regret that their principles lead them to the support of the Administration, we cannot but admire, (and will endeavor to imitate,) the manly independence with which they declare their determination.

Had we been the conductor of a Press during the late Presidential contest, we should have gone heart and hand with the Editors of the Intelligencer, to promote the election of Wm. H. Crawford; and, if our wishes could avail, we would gladly see them again laboring in the same cause, and would be proud to labor with them. But 'fortune and accident,' to use the language of a northern politician, have not placed him among the present competitors for the high prize; and we have now to choose between two persons, for neither of whom, we honestly confess, have we, any more than the generality of Crawfordites, any particular attachment. But the question to be decided is of too much consequence not to engage the serious consideration and the earnest action of all who take an interest (and who does not?) in the welfare of our country. That question is, shall Gen. Jackson or Mr. Adams be our next President? With every disposition in the world to judge of Mr. Adams by the measures of his administration, we have viewed them with earnest and anxious attention, and the conclusion is inevitable, that the good of the country, the safety and purity of her republican institutions, and the very existence of the Union, which he and Gov. Troup have endangered, require his expulsion from the Chair of State.

In giving some of the reasons on which this belief is founded—passing over the many minor points of his policy to which we might except—his Panama Mission and the not altogether honest means by which it was sustained—his loss of the West India Trade—the countenance which he and his friends give to the oppressions of the South by Tariffs—we refer at once to the most recent and outrageous act of his Administration. We allude of course to his threat, which he has not a shadow of law or reason to justify, of marching the army against one of the members of this Union. The law which gives him authority to employ the army against trespassers on the Indian territory, speaks only of private individuals, and was never intended to operate against a sovereign State. The distinction is too manifest and important to be overlooked; and it is our settled conviction, that no man is worthy of the station which Mr. Adams fills, who is so little anxious to perpetuate the Union, so regardless of the rights and feelings of the States, as to jeopard that Union, and trample on and insult those rights and feelings, for any cause short of actual war against the General Government. We consider the President's Message to Congress of the 5th February last, as not a whit better than the Alien and Sedition Laws of the first Adams. Believing that there would be no limit to the usurpations of a President who avows the views and intentions set forth in that document, we can never give our support to him. Almost any change would be for the better. That change can be made only by the election of Andrew Jackson, who, if he does not possess the talents of Mr. Adams, has, as we believe, better principles, and will pursue a straight forward honorable coursein which, if there be nothing splendid, there will at least be safety.

In thus declaring our predilection, we hope that our past course renders the assurance unnecessary, that we shall never descend to the violence or scurrility of some editors, nor range ourselves under the banners of a faction, if faction there be, to sustain this or any other cause. We are well aware that those who "go the whole," in politics, regardless of the means, so the end be attained, are most likely to promote their own interest; but they must have lived longer in the world than we, who can make their principles secondary to their interest.

Among the "signs of the times," it may not be amiss to mention that the Hon. Mr. Van Buren, Senator in Congress from New York, passed through this town on Saturday last, in company with Col. Drayton and Maj. Hamilton, of the House of Representatives, on their way to Charleston. Speculation is busy as to the object of this journey; and those who see deeper into a mill-stone than their neighbors, are confident that there is some political scheme at the bottom of it.

Caucus.—The New York National Advocate, which seems to be in the secrets of the Jacksonians at Washington, says, "From sources entitled to the deepest consideration, we learn that the Republican party, by means of their able and talented leaders, intend to make a nomination in the good old way, by Caucus or Convention, for the next Presidency and Vice Presidency of this great nation. It is probable, however, that no step of this important nature will take place till next session of Congress."

A Public Dinner was offered to Mr. Randolph by the citizens of Norfolk, on his arrival at that place from Washington, which he declined on account of delicate health.

On his arrival at Richmond, a dinner was given to him by the members of the Legislature, at which he made a short speech, as did Messrs. McDuffie and Archer, who were present as guests.

The Wesleyan Journal, a Methodist newspaper published in Charleston, has been united to the Christian Advocate, published in New York. With the acquisition thus made, the latter paper will have about 12,000 subscribers, a number unprecedented in this or perhaps any other country.

Raleigh, March 13.

On Friday last, we had no mail north of Petersburg, and on Saturday it failed altogether. On enquiry, we learn that these failures are in consequence of a new arrangement which is just entered into, for the regulation of the mail on that route. Hitherto, the Northern Mail has arrived in this City daily, by way of Warrenton, but hereafter it is to arrive three times a week only, via that place, and as frequently, via Halifax, Enfield, Nash Court-House, and Louisburg.

Law Intelligence.—The case of Charles L. Smith *vs.* Lewis P. Franks, the Editor of the "Independent Balance," for a libel published in that paper against Mr. Smith, was tried and determined yesterday at Nisi Prius, before Judge Duncan. The jury gave the exemplary verdict of *ten thousand dollars* damages for the Plaintiff.—*Nat. Gaz.*

MARRIED,

In Franklin county, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. Dr. McPheeters, Mr. THOMAS FULLER, merchant of this town, to Miss CATHARINE RABOTEAU, daughter of Mr. J. S. Raboteau, formerly of Raleigh.

In this County, on the 8th inst., by Lauchlin Bethune, Esq., Mr. ARCHIBALD RAY to Miss JANET CARMICHAEL, daughter of Gilbert Carmichael, Esq. all of this county.

In Moore county, on the 1st inst., Mr. THOMAS BRYANT to Miss ANN FRY. Also, on the 6th inst., Mr. JAMES TYSON, merchant of Carthage, to Miss CANDIS ROBERTS.

In Duplin county, on the 4th ultimo, Mr. JESSE NEWTON to Miss ELIZABETH QUINN. On the 13th, Capt. G. LANIER to Miss ELLEY GRIMES. And on the 15th, Mr. THOS. SHUFFIELD to Miss SARAH A. E. BEASLEY.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED,

Sloop Express, Myers, Philadelphia.
Schr. Helena, Witham, Matanzas.
Schr. James Warren, Smith, Boston.
Schr. Regulator, Eaton, Charleston.
Br. Brig Thetis, Bailie, Philadelphia.
Sloop James & David, Wagner, Philadelphia.
Brig Alert, Burton, New York.
Brig Sarah, McKown, New York.
Brig Superior, Smith, Philadelphia.
Schr. Sally & Betsey, Kent, Boston.
Brig Mary & Eliza, Talbot, Matanzas.

CLEARED,

Brig Bucks Port, French, St. Jago de Cuba.
Brig Laurel, Reed, St. Croix.
Brig Good Intent, Low, Martinique.
Brig Elizabeth, Sylvester, Martinique.
Brig Nancy, Goodrich, Martinique.
Schr. Rising Sun, Stone, Boston.
Fr. Brig Petit Eugene, Romain, Gaudaloupe.

School.

MISS S. P. RICHARDS will continue her School through the Season. The next quarter will commence on the first Monday in April. The following Branches will be taught:

Reading, Spelling, Writing and Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar & Composition, History and Natural Philosophy.

Ornamental Branches taught, if required.

Rates for tuition at the usual price.

A few Young Ladies (from the country) can be accommodated with board at the house of Mr. Barnum Beach, where strict attention will be paid to their manners and behaviour.

Fayetteville, March 14.—10 6t

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.		Qu'ty rded.	From D.C.	To D.C.
Beef, Fresh in Market,	-	lb	4	5
Brandy, Cogniac	-	gallon	1 25	1 60
Apple	-	do	45	50
Peach	-	do	60	75
Bacon	-	lb	7	8
Beeswax	-	do	26	27
Butter	-	do	15	20
Bagging	-	yard	20	25
Coffee, Prime Green	-	lb	19	
2d & 3d qual.	-	do	16	18
Candles, Mould	-	do	15	17½
Spermaceti,	-	do		34
Cotton	-	100lbs	8	8 75
Corn	-	bushel		75
Copperas	-	100lbs	5	
Flax	-	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough	-	bushel		90
Flour, Superfine	-	barrel	6	50
Fine	-	do	5	
Fish, Herrings (none)	-	do		
Mackerel	-	do	5 50	6
Mullet	-	do	4 50	5
Feathers	-	lb	25	3
Gin, Holland	-	gallon	90	1 2
Country	-	do	43	45
Ginger	-	lb	10	12½
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	4	5
10 by 12	-	do	6	6
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	-	lb		
West India,	-	do		
Iron	-	100 lb	5 50	6 50
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb	3	3 50
Flotant	-	do	2 75	3
Lime	-	cask	2 25	2 50
Lard	-	lb	7	8
Leather, Skirting	-	do	30	35
Sole	-	do	28	30
Bridle	-	side	3	4
Lead, Bar	-	lb	9	10
Logwood	-	100 lb	2 50	3
Molasses	-	gallon	32	35
Nails, Cut, assorted	-	lb	7½	8
Wrought	-	do	18	20
Shingles	-	1000	1 50	2
Oats,	-	bushel	50	55
Oil, Currier's	-	barrel	18	20
Linseed	-	gallon	80	1
Pork	-	barrel		10
Pepper	-	lb	20	22
Pimento	-	do	30	
Plaster, Paris	-	ton	7 50	10
Powder, Dupont's	-	Keg	7 50	8
Others	-	do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3 50	4
Spanish Brown	-	do	2	2 80
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica	-	gallon	1	1 25
Wind. Island	-	do	70	80
New England	-	do	50	
Rice	-	100 lb	3 50	4
Rags	-	lb	2	6
Shot	-	Bag	2 75	
Sugar, Mus. Prime	-	100 lb	11	12
Common	-	do	9	10
Loaf	-	lb	20	
Salt, Liverpool	-	bushel	85	90
Turks Island, St. Ubes, &c.	-	do	75	80
Salts, Epsom	-	lb	25	30
Glauber	-	do	6	7
Steel, American	-	do	8	9
E. Blistered	-	do	16	18
German	-	do	17	18
Salt-petre	-	do	12	15
Tallow	-	do	10½	11
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson	-	do	1 20	
Tobacco, Leaf	-	100 lb	3 25	3 50
Manufactured	-	do	5	20
Tin, ½ x	-	box	16	18
Verdigris	-	lb	65	
Wheat	-	bushel	1	1 10
Whiskey	-	gallon	45	50
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira	-	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe	-	do	1 25	1 50
Port	-	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	-	do	80	

Next Lotteries.

YESTERDAY was drawn, and will be received on Monday next, the

Delaware State Lottery—6th Class.

PRIZES WHICH WERE DRAWN:

☞ 10,000 Dollars,	☞ 1,000 Dollars,
5,000 Dollars,	1,000 Dollars,
2,964 Dollars,	1,000 Dollars,
1,000 Dollars,	1,000 Dollars,

besides a number of $500, $200, $100, &c. &c.

Whole Tickets $4; *Halves* 2; *Quarters* $1.

Maryland State Lottery, No. 10,

ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM,

Was drawn yesterday, and will be received on Monday next. Highest Prizes 10,000 Dollars, 5,000 Dollars, 5 of 1,000, &c. &c.

Whole Tickets $2 50; *Shares in proportion.*

Tickets and Shares in the above Lotteries can be had until Saturday evening next.

Union Canal Lottery, 26th Class,

To be drawn on Wednesday, the 28th instant.

PRIZES.

☞ 20,000 Dollars,	☞ 20 of 500 Dolls.
5,000 Dollars,	20 of 250 Dolls.
2,945 Dollars,	31 of 100 Dolls.
1,000 Dollars,	102 of 50 Dolls.

besides a number of other prizes

Whole Tickets $5. *Shares in proportion.*

Dismal Swamp Lottery, No. 6,

To be drawn 25th of April next.

PRIZES.

☞ 10,000 Dollars,	☞ 5 of 1,000 Dolls.
4,000 Dollars,	10 of 500 Dolls.
2,500 Dollars,	20 of 200 Dolls.
1,564 Dollars,	45 of 100 Dolls.

besides a number of 50 Dolls. 20 Dolls. 8 Dolls. &c.

Whole Tickets $4, *Halves* $2, *Quarters* $1.

☞ Tickets and Shares of all responsible Lotteries for sale by

YATES & McINTYRE,

Under Lafayette Hotel, Fayetteville, N. C.

‡§‡Orders from the country promptly attended to.

‖‡‖Cash advanced on Prizes.

March 15

The U. S. Review & Literary Gazette.

No. VI—MARCH, 1827.

Published by Bowles & Dearborn, Boston, and G. & C. Carvill, New York.

CONTENTS.

Review.—Mrs. Heman's Poems; Good's Book of Nature; Notes on Colombia; Winthrop's History of New England.

Miscellany—Micromegas.

Original Poetry.—The Stars, a Poetic Meditation: The Parting; The Bride; Sonnet; On the Death of Miss M. A. B*****k; The raising of Lazarus.

Critical Notices.—Intelligence.—New Publications.

The U. S Review & Literary Gazette is published every month. Each number contains 80 pages 8vo. making two volumes a year of 480 pages each. The annual subscription price is *five dollars*, and becomes due on the first day of January.

...from the *Rochester Telegraph*.

...this we can learn the subject of ...g articles has created an unprece...nt in the state of New York. ...l sides of the question—merely ...matter to remember, that if any ...een done to Morgan, the Fra... disapprove of it.

...*Rochester Telegraph.*

...—Public feeling is so much inter... for the fate of Morgan, that it would ...keep it in longer suspense. We have ...the report of the committee ap... the result of their investigations; but ...will not appear for several days, we feel ...express our worst apprehensions in re... Morgan. We have been un... that respectable men, in a civilized ...enlightened age, could be so infatuat... a deliberate murder. But circum... which can no longer be resisted, now ...conviction upon us! Morgan was ...Niagara, not by an ordinary assas... of standing and intelligence, acting ...but delusive sense of duty. No other ...can be drawn from the facts which ...developed. Morgan has been distinctly ...stage, to Fort Niagara, where he was ...of men who refuse to account for ...some of the fort, in which he was lodg... searched, and furnishes most conclusive ...foul deed was there perpetrated!! ...assembled at a house near the fort after ...and were seen leaving there about ...ning of the night which terminated ...A respectable citizen of Niaga... has revealed facts derived from ...one of whom was concerned in the ...shock and startle the boldest heart. ...was condemned and executed ...which the oaths that he had violated ...having his throat cut, his tongue cut ...in the sand, and his body sunk in the ...Lake!

...is too appalling to be credited, and ...liberty to doubt it. The same mis... collected and armed an hundred ...the same infatuation which applied ...incendiary to Miller's office, fed and ...multiplied embarrassments, made them ...consequences—a deep and strong de... them, and they were left to perpe... crime in a manner too atrocious for ...contemplate without shuddering.

...that the editor of the paper from ...above is copied, is a mason and a ...committee appointed to inves... subject.]

From the Masonic Mirror.

MORGAN AFFAIR—AGAIN.

...knowledgment perhaps is due for again ...his subject on the attention of our rea... must be found in the interest that has ...it in all parts of the country. We ...isted to refer to some of the principal ...it in its earliest stages. This we do ...ly, as we have not heretofore been ...in our remarks, to give a perfect idea ...of the causes which have operated to ...aughty effects that now shake the pub... basis. A review of some of these cir... will tend to implicate Miller, and show, ...be not concerned in the abduction of ...marked at many of the outrages that ...committed. His non-attendance at the ...summoned by both parties, is almost con... ...ce against him. Had he published the ...creating a great excitement, he, to use ..., "would not have got enough for it ...paper," for similar works are in cir... parts of Europe.—in England, Ireland, ...France, they are offered for sale at ..., for two pence a piece. They have ...at the windows of our own book-stores ...past.—He well knew then that some... was necessary to secure it a tol... of success.—And it is hardly possible ...Masons could have been so much de... led to commit the wanton and un... that they are now charged with. ...possible that a few of them have been ...But if they have, we still believe ...of Miller and his party tended more ..., than any apprehension they might ...for the safety of the institution. ...Miller resolved to publish a Book the ...ents of which were to import a revela... *Secrets of Free-Masonry.* To give a de... ...to this work, and to insure its suc... necessary that an excitement in the pub... would be effected. This was often re... them in the most public manner. Their ...publication was a matter of boasting in the ...rooms of Batavia, and Masons were insult... ...most egregious and outrageous manner;— ...ridiculed, burlesqued, and reviled, ...of its members personal violence offer... ...things occurred previous to the trans... the 12th September, and it is a fair infer... ...that if Morgan have been violently ...the cause originated in his own insolence ...ity, and not from apprehension that the ...would sustain any injury from the expo... ...was about to make. Morgan is about ...age, a mason by trade, a poor, dissipa... ...fellow.—He absconded from Virginia ...and from Canada to New York. Miller ...editor of the Republican Advocate, at Ba... ...are both men destitute of moral or re... ...ments,—"men wanting *principle* and ...read" Morgan having abandoned labor, ...on the charity of his low associates. Mil... ...ered desperate by the loss of character ...; the effects of his own imprudence ...tion. Connected with Miller and Mor... ...commencement of the business, was a ...the name of John Davids, a man whose ...was peculiarly well adapted to that of his ...A formidable trio indeed!

...overt act complained of, was an apparent ...Miller's office. From several circum... ...connected with this transaction, it is almost ...evident that Miller was knowing to, if ...participate in the attempt. His office is ...by Mason's houses, containing their pro... families, and which must, in the nature of ...have been destroyed. This then alone is suf... ...throw over it at least a shade of suspicion. ...would never destroy the property, and ...lives of Masons, for the satisfaction, (if sat... it can be,) of having revenged a supposed ...But this is not all that tends to implicate ...his party. The attempt was made by ap... ...balls dipped in spirits of turpentine, ...to the outside of the building. Now it ...known fact that ignited spirits of turpen... ...not readily communicate fire to other com... ...Therefore, if there were any real inten... ...fire to the building, some other sub... ...have been resorted to, and a different ...of it made. Furthermore, the two men ...gave the alarm, were Miller's friends, and ...any reason could be given why they were ...near the office at that unseasonable hour of ...night. A third person, who was also one of Mil... ...notes, had a pail of water near by, with ...fire was immediately extinguished, with... ...having occasioned the slightest injury. We ...ask every candid man, who is divested ...popular prejudice, whether the whole trans... ...does not carry on its front a degree of absur... ...whether the facts attending it, do not ...implicate Miller, or his hirelings? If they ...Miller be implicated in this instance, it is rea... ...and fair to conclude that he is in all subse... ...stages of the affair. Shortly after the attempt ...on Miller's office, a constable from Canandai... ...(30 miles east of Batavia,) arrested Morgan on ...a warrant charging him with larceny, committed at that place, and carried him there for trial. To this Morgan made no resistance, nor uttered an objection. On examination, he was acquitted of the charge of larceny, but immediately arrested on a debt, and committed. He was liberated the same evening, but as represented, seized at the prison door, forcibly put into a carriage, and conveyed to parts unknown! Here is another of the incongruities which characterize this extraordinary occurrence. It is hardly possible that a man would willingly suffer himself to be *stolen* and carried, as is reported, *to a place of execution*, by men whom he knew to be his enemies, through populated villages, and in the face and eyes of hundreds, without making some resistance, or signifying his apprehension of danger. When under the protection of the gaoler, he was safe, and might have remained so during the night, if it were not preconcerted, he assenting, that it should be otherwise.

The day after Morgan was arrested, Miller was carried to Leroy, (10 miles from Batavia,) on a warrant in favor of John Davies, or Daniel Johns, who had, as previously stated, been engaged with him and Morgan in the publication of the book. It appears that some serious difficulty had arisen between them, on account of which they quarrelled. Miller accused Johns of being a *traitor*, and of taking from him some of the manuscripts; Miller, however, evaded a trial, and returned home. This circumstance was made the most of by him. He represented that he had been forcibly carried off by the Masons, and that it was with the greatest difficulty, and the exertions of his friends, that he escaped from them, with his life! The whole village was thrown into consternation and the story gained considerable credit, until the facts connected with it were properly understood, when it quietly died away, and has never since, to our knowledge, and we have watched the progress of reports pretty closely, been revived.

MORE MORGAN TRIALS.—At the last Ontario General Sessions, the indictment against N. G. Cheesebro, Harris Seymour, Henry Howard, Moses Roberts and Joseph Scofield, for a conspiracy to convict William Morgan of a petit larceny, was tried. Several witnesses were examined on the part of the people, and none on the part of the defendants. The cause was submitted to the jury without argument, who, after a short absence, returned a verdict of not guilty. Counsel for the people, Charles Butler, Jared Wilson, H. W. Taylor, John Dickson. For the defendants, H. F Penfield, Mark H. Sibley, Walter Hubbell.

The grand jury were occupied five days, and presented an indictment against seventeen persons (amongst whom were those acquitted above) for a conspiracy against William Morgan, to carry him off, and for assault and battery and false imprisonment.

It is stated in a Jefferson county (N. Y.) paper, that it is believed that Morgan was on board the Lady of the Lake, which was, with every soul on board, lost in December last, on Lake Ontario.—*Gazette.*

Mr. Morrell, the Marshal for the District of Georgia, and Lieutenant Vinton, passed through this place, a few days ago, on their way to the Creek nation:—Mr. M. proceeds for the purpose of executing the orders of the President by stopping the Surveyors beyond the new treaty line: Lieut. Vinton is the bearer of the Instructions heretofore published, from the Secretary at War to Col. Crowell. We are unable to state what success the Marshal will have in arresting the Surveyors in the Creek nation, but predict that he will find few if any of them in that quarter; for by private sources up to Saturday last nearly all the Surveyors had made their returns at the executive.

Macon Messenger.

Hayti.—A letter from a highly respectable merchant at Port au-Prince, dated the 14th ult. says, "The *Chambre des Communes* was opened for an *extra* session three days since. The speech of the President was very patriotic and savored strongly of *war*. He announced that the despatches received from the French Government were very unsatisfactory, and that it behoved *all* to be prepared *for the worst*. I have never seen more anxiety exhibited by the people generally than at this moment."

Property of the late Duke of York.—His Royal Highness the Duke of York, has left behind him nearly three tons weight of plate of the most valuable description. The largest portion of it is deposited in chests at Messrs. Coutts' the bankers. Much of his royal highness's furniture is of a rich and costly character. In mere articles of *vertu*, more than £120,000 have been expended. All these things will be sold by auction during the present season. The Duke of York's library is to be sold by Southey, and, to our utter astonishment, contains above 45,000 volumes, including, besides a number of valuable illustrative books of ancient days, nearly every publication entered at Stationer's Hall, and every novel and pamphlet printed in the United Kingdom during the last forty years. In the library is a valuable and extensive collection of maps and charts.

Buffalo, Feb. 20.

Caution.—A mischievous person who was driving on the eastern road, some days since, impeded the mail stage, wilfully keeping before it with his horse and sleigh, racing, when necessary, to prevent the stage from passing, and at other times driving at a slower rate than the stage usually travels. Fortunately the proprietor of the stage was on board, and the next day arraigned the individual before a magistrate, and recovered *twenty dollars damages for the detention*, besides costs of suit. As this evil is of frequent recurrence, we notice the event, that individuals meeting with similar interruptions, may seek the like redress, and that a knowledge of their liability may prevent such outrages, from those who feel no restraint from mischief but that which the laws create.

Capt. James Burlison, of Hardeman county, West Tennessee, raised 121½ bushels of good sound *corn* on one acre, during the past season. His whole crop averaged more than 60 bushels per acre.

Among the Governors of Connecticut there have been two Trumbulls, father and son; two Griswolds, father and son; and three Wolcotts, father, son, and grandson.

Those have a short Lent who owe money to be paid at Easter.

DIED,

At his seat in Waltham, Mass., on the 1st inst., the Hon. CHRISTOPHER GORE, aged 69, formerly Governor of the State, Senator in Congress, &c. &c.

POETRY.

LOVE.—*By T. Bend.*

O Love! what art thou, Love? the ace of hearts,
Trumping eath's kings & queens, and all its suits:
A player, masterading many parts
In life's odd carnival;—a boy that shoots,
From ladies' eyes, such mortal woundy darts:
A gard'n' pulling heart's-ease up by the roots;
The Puck / Passion—partly false—part real—
A marriagable maiden's "beau ideal."

O Love! hat art thou, Love? a wicked thing,
Makir green misses spoil their work at school;
A mela holy man, cross-gartering?
Gray ripe-faced wisdom made an April fool?
A youngster, tilting at a wedding ring?
A miner, sitting on a cuttie stool?
A Rolinand de Something in a hovel?
He ng Matilda Rose to make a novel?

Love! what art thou, Love? one that is bad
With palpitations of the heart—like mine;
poor bewildered maid, making so sad
A necklace of her garters—fell design!
A poet gone unreasonably mad,
Ending his sorrows with a hempen line?
O Love!—but whither now? forgive me pray;
I'm not the first that Love hath led astray.

H. Bradford & Co.,

HAVE just received an additional supply of *DRY GOODS*, which they will sell cheap, wholesale or retail.

Also, 1 pipe pure *HOLLAND GIN*, and 1 pipe of *MADEIRA WINE*, 15 boxes Window *GLASS*.
On the River, 10 bbls refined Newark CIDER.
In Store, 20 doz. Weeding HOES.
February 21. 7tf.

The Charleston Observer,

PUBLISHED every Saturday, in the City of Charleston, S. C. on a large imperial sheet, at $3 in advance, or $3 50 at the expiration of three months This paper has received the approbation of the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia; and the names of the Rev. Drs. Palmer, Leland and Henry, and Messrs. McDowell, Buist, White and others are pledged to aid its columns with original matter.

B GILDERSLIEVE, *Editor*.
JOHN MAC RAE, P. M. Fayetteville, *Agent*.
February 14. 6tf.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
L. FITZHARRIS:

25 Lbs Nutmegs,
21 bbls. Mulletts,
30 do. Rye Whiskey,
9 hhds. Molasses, &c. &c.
February 14. 6tf.

Horne's Introduction

TO the critical study and knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. One copy of this celebrated work may be had at this Office, at the subscription price, if early application be made.

Lafayette Hotel.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE public are respectfully informed, that in consequence of the recent death of Mr. Clement Tracy, the subscriber, who has been employed in the management of the Lafayette Hotel, has assumed the superintendence of it.

This new and spacious building (which has been purposely erected at great expense, for a Hotel) is now in complete order for the reception and accommodation of

Travellers and Boarders.

Besides the advantage of a number of Rooms with *single Beds, Fire places and Bells*, the Hotel contains several *handsome Drawing Rooms and Apartments*, particularly suited for the private accommodation of *TRAVELLING FAMILIES*. Boarders with or without lodging can be accommodated.

THE FURNITURE and BEDDING

are of the best quality and entirely new, and each Bed is supplied with a Moscheto Net. BATHING ROOMS are attached to the House, supplied with water from the Haymount Aqueduct. The BAR is richly supplied with a variety of the *choicest Liquors*, recently selected for it in the Northern Cities, by an experienced judge. LARGE STABLES are conveniently placed in the rear.

The Subscriber is determined to conduct the House in the most genteel manner; and no efforts shall be spared to render it every way worthy of a continuation of the patronage it has received.

WM. TRACY.
October 25. 90tf.

Blank Bills of Exchange,

OF approved form, just printed and for sale, together with a great variety of other Blanks, at the Observer Office. Feb 3.

NEW GOODS.

JAMES KYLE

HAS received, by the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large and full supply of *India, British, French, German, and American*

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods,

The greater part of which have been purchased at auction sales, and therefore at the most reduced prices. Also, a general assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery, Groceries, China, Glass, and Queensware,

Of all kinds and qualities. *Shoes and Boots* of every description. The Subscriber constantly remaining in New York, enables him to offer, at all times, every *new, fashionable, and desirable* article.

Country Merchants are invited to call and examine this splendid and general assortment of GOODS, which they will certainly find it to their advantage to do, as all will be sold at a very small advance, as usual, for cash only.

Fayetteville, Oct. 25—90-tf

Entertainment,

BY W. CADE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken that large and convenient House on Liberty Point, formerly occupied as a tavern by Mr. David Sheppard, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders, on reasonable terms and with the utmost regard to their comfort. His large and convenient Stables (well known as the Livery Stables) will be supplied with the best Provender, and attended by careful Ostlers. He solicits the patronage of the public.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1. 91*tf.*

Leather.

THE Subscribers will keep a constant supply of the following kinds of *LEATHER* on hand, which they will sell low for cash, viz.

Skirting, first quality,
Harness and bridle Leather,
Padding and facing Skins,
Binding and lining do.
Calf and kip do.
Wax and grain upper,
Buff horse hides,
Sole Leather of different kinds,
Hog skins, &c. &c. &c.

WILLIAMS & FENN.
January 10, 1827. 1tf.

Fayetteville Academy.

THE Committee to whom is confided the care of this Institution, have resolved to let out the buildings to some competent and efficient Teacher, who will take upon himself the entire management of the Academy on his own account.

The buildings are large and commodious, and calculated both for a Male and Female Department.

The Children of the town are numerous:—the local advantages for a flourishing Academy are great, and well calculated to invite pupils from abroad: and, as there is now no private Grammar School in the place, the present appears to be a favorable time for an individual to embark in the conduct of the Seminary on his own responsibility. It is believed that the profits of the Institution thus managed would reward the undertaker amply for his labor and enterprise.

Any person wishing the situation will apply by letter (post paid) to the Subscriber, without delay.

H. POTTER, *Pres't of the Committee.*
Fayetteville, Dec. 6, 1826—97 tf

☞ The Committee are desirous to give the use of the Buildings to some person or persons who will keep up a temporary School, until the Academy shall be put upon a permanent footing. Application as above.

To Rent,

THE *STORE HOUSE* on Green Street, lately occupied by M. & H. McPherson. For terms, apply to JNO. HUSKE.
November 29. 95tf.

Tan Yard.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he purchased (twelve months since) the *TAN YARD* formerly conducted by Wm. Cameron. He has made many improvements, and has it under the management of the most experienced Workmen from the North. He is now ready to receive orders for all kinds of *LEATHER*, and has on hand, to dispose of on the most reasonable terms:

300 Sides Sole Leather at the reduced price of - - - 25 Cts. per lb.
200 do Black Harness do. 30 do do.
200 do Russet do do. 30 do do.
200 do Skirting do do. 30 do do.
500 do Wax and Grained Upper,
Kip, Calf, Sheep and Deer Skins, &c.

ALSO,

Wool and Hair for *Plastering*,
Cash paid for Dry and Green *Hides*.

H. G. NELSON.
Fayetteville, December 13. 97-tf.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving from N. York, at his Store, Green Street, a general assortment of Staple and Fancy *GOODS*, of the latest importations, which he offers for sale at extremely reduced prices; among which are, viz.:

CLOTHS & Cassimeres, extra super, blue black, brown green and olive, fine and common assorted,
Double milled drab Great Coating,
Ditto do Lion Skin ditto
Satinetts, blue, mixed and drab,
Cassinetts and Denmark Satteens,
Bang-up Cord; plain, olive and tabby Velvet,
Vestings, silk, velvet, Merseilles, swansdown and fancy, some very superior,
Flannels, red, white, green and yellow,
Ladies' blue and scarlet Pelisse Cloths,
Baize, green and Bocking,
Bombazetts, plain and figured, black, brown, purple, crimson and orange colour,
Bombazines, French and English,
Ditto 5-4 French super black and drab
Circassians, Nankeens and coloured stripe Drillings,
Muslins, Mull Mull, Book and Jaconet plain & figur'd
Cambrics and Cambric Dimities,
Calicoes assorted, new patterns,
Ditto, Furniture ditto,
Fancy coloured Crape Dresses,
Shawls and fancy Handkerchiefs, assorted,
Silks, plain and figured,
Fashionable shaded, plain & figured Gros de Naples,
——— Cote-palais, plain, striped and figured,
Fancy Hdkfs and Ribbons to suit,
White, green and pink crape Lisse,
Grecian striped Ginghams,
Hoziery; silk, cotton and worsted Hose and half do
Domestic Goods, various kinds,
Russia Ducks and Sheetings,
Blankets and Negro Cloths,
Hats, coarse and fine for men and youths,
A general assortment of Hardware, viz. Anvils, Vices, carriage and bed Wrenches, table and pocket Knives, Iron, Steel, and Nails assorted, Castings, Pots, Ovens (and odd tops to sell) Kettles, &c.

An assortment of SHOES,

Men's, Boys', Ladies', Miss's and Children's Boots and Bootees,
Miss's Leghorn Hats and youth's fancy Caps.

GROCERIES,

Teas, Sugars, old Rum, Cogniac Brandy, Gin and Whiskey, Porter, Cider, Teneriffe and Madeira Wines, old Port in bottles, fresh Lemon Syrup, &c. &c.

H. CAMPBELL.
Fayetteville, N.C. Sept. 14, 1826. 83tf

Saddlery, Leather, &c.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has just received an elegant assortment of *SADDLERY* and *LEATHER*, which he will sell at reduced prices, for *CASH* or approved paper, viz.

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys' Saddles	Plated Moulding & Tuft Nails
Plated & Tinned Bridles	Saddle Trees and Cut Tacks
Martingales and Halters	Straining, Cotton, and Worsted Webs
Saddle Bags and Valices	Skirting, Harness, Bridle
Bridle Filings, Trunks	Sole & Upper Leather
Gig Harness	Hog, Sheep, & Calf Skin
Coach, Gig, and Twig Whips	Blue, black, and red Morocco Skins
Plated, Brass & Japanned Harness Mounting	Liquid & Paste Blacking
Plated Bitts and Stirrup Irons	Black Varnish
Plated Spurs	Horse and Shoe Brushes
Do Gig Handles	Hearth and Dusting do.
Do do Bands	Scrub and Window do.
Do do Joints	Cloth and Crumb do.
Do do Knobs	Paint and Hat do.

ALSO,

A choice assortment of Gentlemen's Drab and Black *HATS*, of various qualities, which will be sold very low, either at retail or by the dozen.

JOSEPH SNIVELY.
Fayetteville, Dec. 6, 1826—97-tf

Storage of Cotton.

COTTON will be received on *STORAGE*, at our Warehouses in Town or Campbelton.

JOHN LIPPITT & CO.
December 5, 1826. 96tf.

BLANKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Neatly printed and for sale at this Office.

John Lippitt & Co.,

Offer for sale, for *CASH or PRODUCE:*

10 Hhds Muscovado Sugar
55 bbls. do do
90 bags Cuba Coffee
150 kegs cut Nails assorted sizes
30 boxes No. 10 cotton Cards
75 pieces cotton Bagging
25 bbls N. E. Rum
15 do Gin
50 do Apple Brandy
10 do Malaga Wine.
November 8. 92tf.

Boots and Shoes.

THE subscriber has just received, in addition to his former stock, *Seventy five Packages* of Boots and Shoes, which he offers at wholesale or retail, at reduced prices for cash.

H. G. NELSON.

N. B. Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Pumps made to measure, as usual, in the first style, at short notice.
October 25. 90tf.

C. & P. MALLETT

HAVE NOW ON HAND AND FOR SALE:

15 Tons Swedes IRON, assorted,
German, Cast, English, and American Steel,
CASTINGS, consisting of Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Spiders, Tea Kettles, and Wagon Boxes; Cut Nails,

Together with their usual supply of

GROCERIES, WINES, and LIQUORS, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, and CUTLERY, which, with a large and general assortment of CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, makes their stock unusually complete.

☞ Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine Country Produce at full market prices will be received in payment.

ON HAND,

12 Hhds. Molasses,
1200 gallons Whiskey, and
800 do Apple Brandy.
Fayetteville, Dec. 5.

Notice.

THE Subscriber respectfully requests all those indebted to him in any shape, to make immediate payment. The great indulgence heretofore extended, with other circumstances, makes it necessary to have recourse to legal steps, indiscriminately, against those neglecting to comply with this notice.

Mr. A. Campbell is authorized to collect and grant discharges on account of H. CAMPBELL.
September 27, 1826. 86tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he has just received a *splendid supply* of *DRY GOODS*, which he is prepared to sell by wholesale and retail at very reduced prices for cash only. Merchants from the country will certainly find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves. His stock consists in part of the following, viz.

EXTRA superlative black and blue Cloths
Super. do do do
Medium and common black, blue, olive, claret, drab and mixed do
Blue, black, drab and scarlet Cassimeres
Blue, black and mixed Sattinets
Fearnots, Plains and Paddings
Tartan cloak Plaids and blue Camlets
Green bocking Baize and green Flannel
Caroline Plaids and ditto ombre Stripes
Super black Bombazines
Rich black, blue, brown, crimson and drab figured Bombazetts
Black, plain and twilled do.
4-4 printed Rattinets
1-4, 10-4, 9-4, 8-4 and 7-4 Rose Blankets
4 and 3 point do. and Duffel do.
Cashmere Shawls and Points, a variety
White and red Flannels
Scots and domestic Carpeting
Superb Merino square and long Shawls
Cashmere Hdkfs., various colours
Super and low priced black worsted Hose
Men's lambswool Hose and half do
Net Frocks and woollen Gloves
Extra rich Tollinet, Swansdown and Merseilles vesting
Super and common 6-4 Cambrics
Satin stripe, white and colored do
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 Cambric Dimity
Do 6-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 book and mull Muslins
Super rich and low priced figured Swiss Muslins
Plain Swiss and tambored book do
Rich Swiss and French wrought Points
Swiss Capes and Tippets
Victory white Robes
Super Sea Island and low priced Shirtings
4-4 & 3-4 brown Shirtings and Sheetings
4-4 Imitation Plaids and 4-4 Apron Checks
Washington and linen Bedticks
Fancy cambric Prints, a great variety
4-4 & 3-4 Furniture Chintz
SILKS.—Black Nankin and colored Crape Robes
Plain black Gros de Naps and Taffetas
Rich black figured Gros de Naps and Levantines
Black Sattins and Sarsenets
Super ombre Gros de Naps, all colors and shades
White, green, mazarine blue, sky blue and straw colored Florences
Rich Simile's, various shades and colors
Black and green French Crape
Black Gauzes, a variety
Black and colored silk Vestings
Black and white silk Hose
Rich printed long Shawls and Shades
Silk and Zelia Hdkfs., all colors
White gauze Veils and crape Leice
Gauze Robes, all colors
Silk Umbrellas and Parasols
Black Barcelona and Bandanna Hdkfs.
Rich feather edge, wove and embossed Ribbons, a variety
Taffeta Ribbons, all colors
Watch and belt do
Black and assorted sewing Silk
Wide and narrow bobinet Lace and Lace Veils
Thread Laces and thread Cambrics
Long Lawns and thread cambric Hdkfs.
4-4 Irish Linens
7-4 & 9-4 table Diaper
10-4 Irish Sheetings
Hessians and brown Toweling
Brown Holland, colored Cambrics and Buckram
White and printed Bed Spreads
Chintz Shawls and Hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet Ribbons
Black Ostrich Feathers
Leghorn and straw Bonnets
Bandboxes, Wreaths and Flowers
Men's and women's Cloaks
Ladies' Prunel and Morocco Shoes
Do Leather Shoes and Pumps
Long white kid and silk Gloves
White and black horse skin do.
Beaver and colored kid do
Men's fashionable Hats
Nett and Webb Suspenders
Transparent and Windsor Soap
Phosphorus Pocket Lights
Clark's spool and floss Cotton
Imitation tuck and front Combs
Black, and white brown patent Thread
Bonnet Bows, &c. &c.

October 25, 1826. JOHN McARN. 99tf.

John Lippitt & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

300 Bushels Turks Island Salt,
50 kegs Dupont's Rifle Powder,
7 Hhds. Green Coffee,
5 do. Sugar,
35 Tierces, } New Orleans Molasses,
50 Barrels, }
2 Cerroons Spanish Indigo,
20 Boxes Cotton Cards.
January 31. 4tf.

Newark Cider, Ale, &c.

10 Bbls. *superior* Newark CIDER,
5 do Albany ALE,
2 do fresh baked New York Crackers,
Fresh Figs Lemons, Filberts, &c. &c. &c.
Just received and for sale by
WILLIAMS & FENN.
March 1, 1827. 8-4w.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having sold out his stock in trade to Messrs. G. Deming and H. McLean, has appointed Mr Jno. A. Matthews his agent and attorney in fact, during his absence, who is fully authorized to settle and collect all debts due him, and grant discharges. All persons indebted must come forward immediately and pay the same, or their accounts will be given to an officer for collection.

A. BAILEY.
January 10.

Hats! Hats! Hats!

New Establishment.

THE subscriber has opened a *HAT STORE* exclusively, next door west of the Cape Fear Bank, where he offers for sale for cash, an extensive assortment of HATS of every description, such as Beaver, Roram and Castors, men's and boys'; a few Seal, Fur, and Cloth Caps, a superior article; also, Hatters' Trimmings.

The establishment will be kept up in first style, and Country Merchants may rely on getting a complete assortment, on the most reasonable terms.

500—3m E. B. BAILEY.

Equity Sale.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Honorable the Court of Equity, in and for the County of Cumberland, in the suit in said Court depending, wherein John G. Coster is complainant and Richard S. Hackley is defendant, there will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in Fayetteville, at 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday the 2d day of April next, by the Master of said Court, the following Lots of Land:

A moiety of a Lot of Land held in common with John Clark of Fayetteville, on the South side of Hay Street, beginning at the upper corner of the lower row of brick buildings near the foot of Hay Mount, thence up Hay Street to the end of the stone foundation, say forty feet, thence South 20½ degrees West 139 feet, to a Street 30 feet wide, separating it from Black's or Black's line, thence along said Street, South 70½ degrees East forty feet, thence direct to the beginning Also, all that other Lot of Land on the North side of Hay Street, beginning at a stake on William Gillespie's line, running thence South 15 degrees West 94 feet 4 inches, to a stake on Hay Street, thence on said street North 70 West 30 feet to a stake, then North 15 East 74 feet 6 inches, to a stake on said Gillespie's line, thence with said line direct to the beginning. Also, all that other Lot known as No. 48 in Campbellton or Lower Fayetteville, according to the plan of said Town, with improvements upon the same; the said Lot containing half an acre.

Terms of Sale.—All sums under 100 dollars cash, all over that sum, in three equal instalments of 3, 6, and 9 months from date of sale, to be secured by notes negotiable at all or any of the Banks in Fayetteville, with such securities as the Master shall approve of. On compliance with the terms of sale, the said Master will execute and deliver sufficient deeds to the purchasers respectively.

WILLIAM F. STRANG, *C. M. E*
February 5, 1827. 5ts.

Jailer's Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Sampson County, North Carolina, a negro man who calls his name *SAM*, and says he belongs to Charles Connier, of Sumter District, South Carolina. He is about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, and of a dark complexion. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law, in such cases made and provided.

THOS. K. MORISEY, *Jailer.*
January 30, 1827. 5tf.

Insurance against Fire.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.

INSURES Houses and other buildings, and property contained in them, against loss and damage by fire; also, merchandise and other property against the hazards of inland navigation.

Capital 300,000 Dollars.

Insurance made on application to
C. T. HAIGH,
Agent of the Company, Fayetteville.

Returns of Militia Captains

BLANK Forms of the Annual Return of Captains of the N. Carolina Militia, for sale at this Office, where all the Blanks used by Merchants, Clerks of the Superior and County Courts, Sheriffs, and Constables, are kept constantly on hand, or will be printed on the shortest notice. All descriptions of Job and Book Printing neatly executed. *Oct.* 9.

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Sampson county, N. C., a Negro Man who calls his name ARCHY, and says he belongs to *James Weeks*, of Sumpter District, S. C. He is about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, and of a yellow complection. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law in such cases made and provided.

THOMAS K. MORRISSY, Jailor.
Nov. 18, 1826—95 tf

Insurance against Fire, &c.

P. J. TILLINGHAST,

AGENT for the TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY, New York, offers to insure Buildings and Goods therein contained, against hazards of fire. Also, Goods conveyed through inland Navigation Persons desirous to effect such Insurance and requiring particular information, will please make application to said Agent.

Fayetteville, April 25th, 1826.

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS,
May be procured at this Office, and at the Postoffice

MANAGERS' OFF

RALEIGH and FAYE
The following numbers were drawn
ington City Lottery, First Class—
34—5—9—23—24—26—56—
Persons holding Prizes shall not
nish themselves with tickets in the fo
ries, which will be drawn this month,
Four Dollars.

Delaware State Lottery—

60 No. Lottery by Combination.—9
TO BE DRAWN ON WEDNE
Whole Tickets $4; *Halves* 2; Q
ODD AND EVEN SYST
Tickets $2 50 only—50 Cents less
pnce.

Maryland State Lottery,
To be drawn on Wednesday next, at
Whole Tickets $2 50; *Shares* in

Union Canal Lottery, 27
NEW SERIES—To be drawn at P
the 28th day of March, 18
SCHEME.

1 prize of	20,000	is
1	5,000	
1	2,945	
10	1,000	
20	500	
31	250	
102	100	
102	50	
1,632	20	
11,475	10	
	5	

13,395 Prizes,
20,825 Blanks,
34,220 Tickets,
Whole Tickets $5. *Shares in*
For sale by
YATES & McI
Under Lafayette Hotel, Fay
March 8.

Highest Prize, $10

VIRGINIA NAVIGATION L
CLASS No. 1.
To be drawn at Petersburg, Virginia,
April next; ALL IN ONE D
SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$10,000	8 Prizes	
1 Prize of	5,000	15 Prizes	
2 Prizes of	1,000	20 Prizes	
		Besides 20's, 5's &c.	

Tickets $4, *Shares in proportion,*

HATCHER'S

LUCKY LOTTERY

☞ Orders from the Country (free of
closing the cash or prize tickets in an
teries recently drawn, will meet with
tention as if on personal application,
C. Hat
March 1.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. Char
note or account, are requested to
and settle the same *immediately*, with
Matthews, who is duly authorized to
ceipt for all moneys due the said C. S
H. A. DONALD
March 1. 8-5

Northern Mail St

THE STAGE
Milton Ferry E
Georgetown, a
M & Georgetow
ton, at 4 o'clock, A M., commencing
J. W. JEANNERET
Charleston, Feb 16. 8-3w.

DRAWING
On Wednesday, the 28th of Ap

VIRGINIA STATE LOT
Sixty Numbers Combination Lottery—
Ballots.

Highest Prize, $10,

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$10,000	5 Prizes	
1 Prize of	4,000	10 Prizes	
1 Prize of	2,500	20 Prizes	
1 Prize of	1,564	Besides 50	

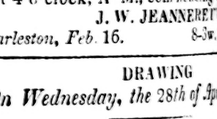
Whole Tickets $5, *Halves* $2, *Quart*
For sale at
Hatcher's Lucky O
March 1. 8-

Notice.

THE Public are respectfully informe
Drawing of the Oxford Academy
Class, will *not* take place. Holders of
requested to return them and receive
ther Lotteries, or the cash. To save
trouble, they will please return them
or vender from whom they were purcha
YATES & McINTYRE,

To Journeymen Shoema

THREE *First rate Workmen* will find co
ploy and good wages, by applying
H. G. N
December 13.



THE subscriber, at his Store in Mark
has lately received a supply of fi
CALF SKINS, and will receive orders
and Ladies' fine *BOOTS & SHOES*, ma
sure, and warranted of the best workma
He has also just received an extensive a
his stock of Shoes, making the assort
plete.
Also, sides Sole Leather,
Wax'd and grain Upper Leather
Lining and Binding Skins,
a quantity of Shoe Thread, best Awl Bla
Tacks, Russia bristles, shoe Punches, k
Brads, &c. &c. W. L. HA

To Rent,

THE PLANTATION formerly belonging
Shaw, adjoining the North Eastern s
JOHN MAC
the town. *Guardian of Catharine*
January 24.

Just Received,

And for sale at the Auction Store of Sol
3 Doz. Seal Skin Boots,
118 pair Shoes,
75 pair Brogans, L. FITZHAR
December 6.—96tf.